



... THE ...
ANNUAL REPORT

S
UPON THE
Health & Sanitary Condition
OF THE
BOROUGH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

For the Year ended the 31st December, 1906,

BY

WM. STAMFORD,

*Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health,
Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health,*

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough,

AND

JAMES CAVE,

*Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
Associate of the Royal Institute of Public Health,
Associate of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.



BOROUGH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1906.

Population estimated to the middle of 1906, 34,973.

Area of the Borough, 3,991 acres.

Rateable Value, £289,559.

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Census, | { | Population, 33,373. |
| 1901. | | Number of inhabited houses, 6,589. |
| | | Average number of persons per house, 5.06. |
| | | Density of population, 8.3 persons per acre. |

Number of deaths during 1906, 413.

Death-rate, 11.60 per 1000. Average for previous
10 years, 12.91 per 1000,

Corrected death-rate, 11.80 per 1000. Average for
previous 10 years, 12.29 per 1000.

Number of deaths from Zymotic diseases, 10; death-rate
from Zymotic diseases, 0.28 per 1000.

Number of deaths of visitors, 16.

Death-rate, if visitors are excluded, 11.35 per 1,000.

Number of births during 1906 : boys, 344 ; girls, 332 ;
Total, 676.

Birth-rate, 19.32 per 1000. Average for previous 10
years, 20.03 per 1000.

Infantile mortality, 82.84 per 1000. Average for previous
10 years, 99.34 per 1000.

Mean Annual Temperature, 49.2.

Hours of Bright Sunshine Recorded, 2096 hrs. 33 min.

Total Rainfall, 32.74 inches.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of
Tunbridge Wells.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is with much pleasure that I lay before you my report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

I have to record the lowest death-rate since the vital statistics have been systematically kept.

That such a statement is possible speaks very emphatically for the healthfulness of the Borough, both as regards its perfection of sanitation and the equally important forethought which is ever on the watch to prevent the health of the community from suffering through the incidence of adventitious causes. When we reflect upon the multifarious agencies at work in a community of this size, made up of so many diverse types of humanity coming and going to and from all parts of the compass, we cannot but conclude that we have cause to marvel as well as for thankfulness that so great a measure of success has been permitted to follow the efforts of the Sanitary Authority. I am also of opinion that such a continuously falling death-rate at so low a level of mortality is itself a record among towns of over 35,000 population.

No one can, I think, for one moment doubt that the remarkable healthfulness of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells is to some extent due to the exceptional salubrity of its situation, sheltered as it is by high ground from the North and East and surrounding the almost wild expanse of

extensive Commons which affords allurements to the inhabitants to spend their days in the open in the full enjoyment of the delicious breezes that traverse vast open tracts and filter through many a pine forest before they reach the confines of the district, and the liberal allowance of hours of bright sunshine with which it is favoured; but these alone would be ineffectual were they not supplemented by the benefits derivable from a healthy soil and an admirable water supply, together with constant and skilful guidance of the sanitary organisation.

The zymotic death-rate has for many years been so low that it has not appreciably influenced the mortality returns, and though, for reasons which I will refer to under the special heading devoted to it, it stands a fraction higher this year than last, it is still a very low rate and practically due to a single disease.

I would once more call your attention to the fact that this report is compiled not only to include matter that would be interesting to the local Council, but for the information of the Local Government Board, and that it must be prepared in accordance with precedents fixed by the latter; so that many matters must be referred to with which the Council is already familiar, but which I am none the less obliged to make mention of.

Geology, &c.—Tunbridge Wells is situated on the Tunbridge Wells Sands, these being the highest division of the Hastings Beds or Sands; and the chief geological peculiarity is the exceptional character of the rocks underlying the district, which are interspersed by patches of the Weald Clay.

For many generations this town has been sought by those who were in need of healthful environment, coupled with the delight of beautiful scenery, and it has borne an envied reputation for the great age to which individual inhabitants attained and the general longevity of all.

The town is particularly well laid out with a view to the best employment of its natural features, the height of Mount Ephraim overlooking the magnificent expanse stretching into the distance as far as the eye can reach, having a commanding aspect which may be viewed from many quarters.

The Commons, covering some 250 acres, lie in the centre of the town. In its almost wild moorland scenery, treading the mountain heather underfoot or traversing the springy turf surrounded by yellow gorse and bracken fronds, the visitor might imagine himself miles away from human habitation were it not for the panorama of magnificent urban scenery upon which he may turn his eye in looking towards the East or North.

Population.—The population of the Borough is estimated at 34,973 on 30th June, 1906, as against 34,673 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Births and Birth-Rate. There were 676 births recorded during the year, of which 344 were boys and 332 were girls, the total for the previous year being 639. This shows an increase of 37 births, and a birth-rate which has increased from 18·42 for 1905 to 19·32 for 1906. The birth-rate for the whole of the country was 27·0, so that it may be stated that the birth-rate for Tunbridge Wells is only two-thirds of the general rate for England and Wales. This is no new thing, the same condition of the birth-rate having been recorded by me for many years.

The low birth-rate of Tunbridge Wells indicates a few points for our consideration when we review the current mortality of the district. They are as follows :

1st. The fact that there are fewer children born than naturally belong to a community numbering 35,000 individuals is a strong reason for assuming the presence of a large contingent of either youthful or aged lives, or both. Now a

low birth-rate is not likely to lead to an excess of youthful lives, so we are driven to the conclusion that the dearth of infants is due to an excess of aged lives. Among these, we are warranted in expecting a comparatively high death-rate, which must add materially to the relative mortality for the district when compared with that of other places not so peculiarly affected.

2nd. The continued low birth-rate must have led to a dearth of young lives within the period of from five to twenty-five years of age, among whom the low rate of mortality would still further operate in favour of the mortality statistics.

That there is actually a very large excess of aged lives in Tunbridge Wells is apparent and easily accounted for. First, it is evident from the fact that nearly half the total mortality of the district occurs at ages of 65 years and upwards; and secondly, it is more than apparent that Tunbridge Wells has been for a great number of years the resort for people who have come to spend the quiet evening of their lives in this peaceful spot, where they may share in the delights of rural surroundings with all the attractions of town life, and where they may reasonably hope to participate in the increased prospect of reaching a green old age which is afforded the inhabitants of this favoured place.

Deaths and Death-Rate.—There were 406 deaths recorded during the year. There were 419 deaths during the previous year, so that I have to record a decrease of 13. There were 36 deaths included in the number for 1906 which were not rightly belonging to the mortality returns of this district, having occurred in the person of non-residents in the district who died inside one or other of the public institutions. Although these 36 deaths have to be included, whether we like it or not, they have absolutely nothing to do with the community, and ought to be excluded.

On the other hand, however, there was a mortality outside the district which properly belongs to it, and we may set the one off against the other. There were 43 deaths in public institutions elsewhere which should be included in the returns for Tunbridge Wells, because they occurred in the persons of inhabitants temporarily absent from this Borough. By deducting 36 and adding 43, we arrive at an adjustment. The net mortality for the year was, therefore, 413, as against 431 during the year 1905.

This gives a death-rate of 11·80, as against 12·43 for 1905, per thousand of the inhabitants.

During the same period the death-rate for England and Wales was 15·4.

The year 1906 shows the lowest death-rate on record for the Borough since vital statistics have been kept, making the seventh consecutive period of twelve months during which it has fallen below 13·00 per thousand inhabitants. Such a condition of healthfulness does not lend much encouragement to the hope that these figures may be still further reduced, but no effort is spared to bring out a better than the best result possible.

TABLE I.

COMPARISON OF THE DEATH-RATES FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1897 | ... | ... | ... | 12·2 |
| 1898 | ... | ... | ... | 13·8 |
| 1899 | ... | ... | ... | 14·8 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | ... | 12·7 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | 12·9 |
| 1902 | ... | ... | ... | 13·14 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | ... | 12·38 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | 12·59 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | 12·43 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | 11·80 |
| Mean for Ten Years ... | | | | 12·87 |

Correction of Death-rate by Foreign Mortality. Besides the outside mortality already referred to under the previous heading, for which adjustment was made, there remains another source of fallacy to be corrected. In many places this would not be necessary, because there would be a natural off-set. In this Borough, there is a constant and very large number of people who come here to spend the last of their days. These we cannot eliminate for the purpose of calculating the mortality proper to the district. There is, however, a further source of error in the case of those who come here to die. I have, therefore, for many years, made a separate calculation, which may be called the Corrected Death-rate, which excludes all those deaths which have occurred in the person of temporary residents—those who have been in residence for periods of three months or less, and who may be said to have no bearing upon the health of the district, except that it brings them here, and statistically suffers from their presence.

These temporary residents for periods of less than three months furnished no less than 16 deaths to be recorded within the district, which do not properly belong to the figures, though they must be included. If they are taken out, the death-rate for the year 1906 is reduced from 11·80 to 11·35 per thousand of the inhabitants, which I have called the Corrected Death-rate. The different quarters of the year were affected as follows by this mortality :—

| | | | | Death Rate if Visitors are excluded. |
|-------------|-----|---|--------|---|
| 1st Quarter | ... | 4 | deaths | 14·55 |
| 2nd Quarter | ... | 4 | „ | 9·14 |
| 3rd Quarter | ... | 5 | „ | 10·38 |
| 4th Quarter | ... | 3 | „ | 11·27 |

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN MORTALITY
FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

| | | Death-Rate. | Corrected Death-Rate. Deaths of Visitors excluded. | |
|------|-----|-------------|---|-------|
| 1897 | ... | 12·2 | ... | 11·10 |
| 1898 | ... | 13·8 | ... | 12·80 |
| 1899 | ... | 14·8 | ... | 13·40 |
| 1900 | ... | 12·7 | ... | 11·39 |
| 1901 | ... | 12·9 | ... | 11·84 |
| 1902 | ... | 13·14 | ... | 11·87 |
| 1903 | ... | 12·38 | ... | 11·71 |
| 1904 | ... | 12·59 | ... | 12·33 |
| 1905 | ... | 12·43 | ... | 11·68 |
| 1906 | ... | 11·80 | ... | 11·35 |

Quarterly Returns.—The heaviest mortality was experienced, as usual, in the first quarter of the year, that for the second being particularly light, owing to the healthful weather of that period of the year.

TABLE III.

MORTALITY AND DEATH-RATE FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS.

| | Total number of Deaths. | Death-rate per 1000 per annum. | Deaths among recent Visitors. | Death-rate if Visitors are excluded. |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1st Quarter | 131 | 15·01 | 4 | 14·55 |
| 2nd Quarter | 84 | 9·60 | 4 | 9·14 |
| 3rd Quarter | 96 | 10·95 | 5 | 10·38 |
| 4th Quarter | 102 | 11·61 | 3 | 11·27 |

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM
FOR FIVE YEARS.

| | | | | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|-------------|-----|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1st Quarter | ... | ... | | 15.90 | 15.05 | 15.16 | 15.14 | 15.01 |
| 2nd Quarter | ... | ... | | 11.60 | 12.79 | 12.21 | 11.99 | 9.60 |
| 3rd Quarter | ... | ... | | 11.34 | 9.13 | 9.28 | 10.13 | 10.95 |
| 4th Quarter | ... | ... | | 13.44 | 12.50 | 13.67 | 12.40 | 11.61 |

In Tables III. and IV. the deaths of inmates of public institutions who were non-residents have been excluded, and those which occurred among residents of Tunbridge Wells who were inmates of public institutions beyond the district have been included.

Mortality at Several Ages.—The points more particularly noticeable are the low infant mortality, more especially in the period between one year and five, and the fact that the heaviest loss is felt at ages 65 and upwards, when considerably more than one-third of the deaths registered took place.

TABLE V.

MORTALITY AT SEVERAL AGES CONTRASTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

| | | | | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Deaths at under 1 year | ... | | | 69 | 50 | 63 | 46 | 56 |
| „ 1 and under 5 years | | | | 28 | 23 | 31 | 15 | 9 |
| „ 5 „ 15 „ | | | | 12 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| „ 15 „ 25 „ | | | | 13 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| „ 25 „ 65 „ | | | | 129 | 139 | 139 | 146 | 146 |
| „ 65 and upwards | | | | 193 | 193 | 177 | 198 | 181 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 444 | 422 | 433 | 431 | 413 |

Infant Mortality.—Of the 676 births which took place during the year 1906, 17 were premature. They are included in the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age, which was 56, as against 46 in the previous year. The mortality among infants under the age of one year was therefore at the rate of 82·84 per 1000 born, as against 71·96 for 1905. Although this is a slight increase on the previous year, the rate is low, speaking generally, and is well below the mean for a period of ten years. It also compares most favourably with the rate prevailing throughout the whole country during the same period, which was 133 per 1,000 born. It will be seen from Table VII. that the Infant Mortality of the Borough is always a low one, and that for the year under review it was only about two-thirds of the general infant mortality for the country at large.

The deaths among children of this tender age are due to a very great extent to errors in feeding them artificially, but during the hot weather of August and September the greatest care should be exercised to keep the milk for infants free from microbic contamination, which sometimes becomes a fruitful source of diarrhœal diseases. Cow sheds and dairies are kept well under supervision because of this fact, but when milk enters the houses of the consumers themselves it passes beyond the control of any authority. Education of the mothers of young infants should be directed against the careless handling of milk with a view to prevent diseases of the class I have spoken of, which was the cause of no less than eight out of the 56 deaths which took place at this early age during 1906, and they account for practically all the increase over the number for 1905, when we had only one death from this class.

Last year the Local Government Board asked for a table to be included in the reports of Medical Officers of Health, to show the incidence of the various diseases at each month of

infantile life up to the age of one year. Such a table is again to be found in Appendix A. This action on the part of the Local Government Board marks the sense of importance which that authority attaches to the study of the causes of infant mortality. As it is undoubtedly made up of much loss which might be prevented by forethought and care on the part of those having the charge of young infants, every step should be taken to even further reduce it within this Borough.

TABLE VI.

INFANT MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS,

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 1897 | Per Thousand Born | ... | 87 |
| 1898 | " | " | 116 |
| 1899 | " | " | 119 |
| 1900 | " | " | 121 |
| 1901 | " | " | 81 |
| * 1902 | " | " | 101 |
| 1903 | " | " | 76 |
| 1904 | " | " | 98 |
| 1905 | " | " | 73 |
| 1906 | " | " | 82 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Death-Rate among Infants throughout England and Wales | ... | 133 |
|---|-----|-----|

Mortality at Advanced Ages.—The deaths recorded at ages over 60 were the following :—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Over 90 years of age | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Under 90 and over 80 | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Under 80 and over 70 | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Under 70 and over 60 | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| Total over the age of 60 | | | | 222 |

Thus it is shown that out of the total of 406 deaths which occurred in the Borough the large proportion of considerably more than one-half occurred at ages beyond three score, while one in every 38 was in the person of a nonogenarian. How much influence the excess of aged lives within the Borough influences its mortality may be gathered from this,

and due allowance should be made when studying relative rates of this and other districts which do not attract so great a proportion of aged lives.

Zymotic Diseases.—The Borough of Tunbridge Wells has enjoyed for many years what may justly be called an enviable reputation for its immunity from diseases of the preventible class.

There were only 10 deaths recorded during the year 1906 under this heading, and 8 of them were cases of Diarrhœa in infants under the age of one year, which occurred in the months of August and September, leaving two deaths only to be accounted for. One of these was due to Diarrhœa in a child under five years of age, making the ninth death from this disease; and one resulted from Enteric Fever contracted outside the Borough. There were no deaths from any other Zymotic ailment.

This mortality shows an increase of two upon the number for 1905, when there were 8 deaths, and it gives only a fraction rate of 0·28 per 1,000 of the inhabitants per annum as against 1·73 for the whole of England and Wales.

Had it not been, therefore, for the loss of nine infants from Diarrhœa, the cause of which comes well within the reach of those having charge of young children to prevent, and the accidental circumstance of a resident of Tunbridge Wells becoming infected with Enteric Fever outside its boundaries, there would have been no case of death from Zymotic Disease within the Borough, a consummation to many years of effort, to which I have long looked forward and hoped to attain. That this triumph has been snatched out of reach by these circumstances, which are beyond the control of the Sanitary Authority, is matter for regret; while at the same time I cannot but feel proud that the year has passed without causing a single death from those other scourges of communities, one or other of which has usually made itself felt to some slight extent.

TABLE VII.

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR TEN YEARS.

| | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enteric ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Erysipelas ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diphtheria ... | 10 | 31 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Diarrhœa and Dysentery | 2 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Smallpox ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles ... | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 12 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 0 |
| Croup (Membranous) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases | 29 | 57 | 45 | 19 | 43 | 8 | 17 | 28 | 8 | 10 |
| Percentage upon Deaths from all causes ... | 7·8 | 13·4 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 10·0 | 1·8 | 4·0 | 6·4 | 1·8 | 2·4 |
| Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the living ... | 0·9 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 0·6 | 1·3 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 0·23 | 0·28 |

Scarlet Fever.—There was no mortality from this disease, and of the 78 cases which occurred all were of a very mild type; and it is very evident that the force of the disease has abated almost to vanishing point. In the whole period covered by Table VIII. and even including the year 1896, there has been only a loss of five lives.

There is no effort spared to stamp out the beginning of every outbreak. Every case is removed as speedily as may be to the Sanatorium and the house where it occurred is very thoroughly and effectively disinfected. Schools have been kept continuously under my inspection, and I have instructed those in charge of the scholars the significance of sore throat, discharges from the nose and ear, or desquamation. I have pointed out the possibility of children, suffering from so mild a form of Scarlet Fever as that experienced here, continuing to attend school, where they would speedily infect others.

I am of opinion that parents should be required to send a medical man's certificate with every child returning to school after absence from any cause.

Enteric Fever.—There was one death from this disease, which occurred in the person of a young man belonging to the Borough, but who at the time of contracting it was working in an adjoining rural district. He returned home ill with the fever and was unfortunately removed to the Hospital too late for treatment. There were 21 cases notified, three of which were brought from outside the Borough for treatment in the General Hospital. Five of the remaining cases contracted the disease outside the Borough. There were therefore 13 notifications proper to the Borough, three of which were in one family on account of the failure to recognise the disease in the first stage.

Erysipelas.—There was no mortality from this disease, and the cases notified numbered 14.

Diphtheria.—There was no mortality from this disease. Ten cases were notified to me, two of which were cases brought to the General Hospital from outside the Borough. This is the lowest number of notifications of Diphtheria received by me in one year, if the two foreign cases are excluded. Three of the cases notified were of a very doubtful character.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR NINE YEARS :—

In 1898 there were 285 cases notified.

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 1899 | „ | „ | 120 | „ | „ |
| 1900 | „ | „ | 85 | „ | „ |
| 1901 | „ | „ | 31 | „ | „ |
| 1902 | „ | „ | 23 | „ | „ |
| 1903 | „ | „ | 9 | „ | „ |
| 1904 | „ | „ | 12 | „ | „ |
| 1905 | „ | „ | 17 | „ | „ |
| 1906 | „ | „ | 10* | „ | „ |

*Two of these notifications referred to patients brought to the local Hospital from outside the Borough, and are therefore foreign.

Diarrhœa.—Nine deaths were registered. These took place during the hot weather of August and September. Eight of them were deaths under one year of age and the other under five. They were all probably due to improper feeding during the trying period when milk is so difficult to keep fresh in cottage houses. Again, I must point out the necessity for proper larder accommodation, and nothing could enforce my remark better than the fact that nine out of the only ten deaths from Zymotic diseases within the Borough were due to diarrhœa.

Smallpox.—No mortality.

Measles.—No mortality.

Whooping Cough.—No mortality.

Membranous Croup.—No mortality.

Puerperal Fever.—No mortality. Two cases were notified to me as having occurred.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—125 cases of infectious disease were notified to me under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 and 1899. They were the following :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | 78 cases. |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | ... | 21 „ |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | 14 „ |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 10 „ |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | 2 „ |
| Total | | | | 125 |

A number of these cases were imported into the district from other places to the General Hospital or elsewhere for treatment.

I have to express my thanks to the members of the medical profession practising in the Borough for their ready and prompt notification of cases of infectious diseases with which they are brought into contact in their practices.

Factories and Workshops Act (1901).—This Act, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, requires that:—The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council, shall, in his Annual Report to them, report specifically on the administration of this Act, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with the subject, to the Secretary of State.

I append a copy of the tables made out as required by the Home Office, showing particulars of works carried out that lend themselves to statistical treatment, but a fuller detailed statement will be found in Appendix B.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions |
| Factories Including Factory Laundries). | 58 | Nil. | Nil. |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries). | 420 | „ | „ |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report). | 970 | „ | „ |
| Total | 1448 | Nil. | Nil. |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i> | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Want of ventilation | 3 | 3 | " | " |
| Overcrowding | Nil | Nil | " | " |
| Want of drainage of floors | " | " | " | " |
| Other nuisances | " | " | " | " |
| † Sanitary accommodation { insufficient | " | " | " | " |
| { unsuitable or defective | " | " | " | " |
| { not separate for sexes | " | " | " | " |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) | " | " | " | " |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) | 9 | 9 | " | " |
| Other offences | Nil | Nil | " | " |
| (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report). | | | | |
| Total | 12 | 12 | Nil | Nil |

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, and the standard of sufficiency and suitability enforced is as follows :—
“ That one W.C. be required for every 20 females, and subject to sufficient urinal accommodation being provided, one W.C. be required for every 25 males.”

3.—HOME WORK.

| NATURE OF WORK. * | OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107. | | | | | | | | | | OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108 | | | OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110. | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| | (1) | Lists received from Employers. | | | | Numbers of Ad-dresses of Outworkers received from other Councils. (6) | Numbers of Ad-dresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils. (7) | Prosecutions. | | Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises. (10) | Instances. (11) | Notices served. (12) | Prosecutions. (13) | Instances. (14) | Orders made (Section 110). (15) | Prosecutions 109 (Sections 109 and 110). (16) |
| | | Twice in the year. | | Once in the year. | | | | Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (8) | Failing to send lists. (9) | | | | | | | |
| | | Lists † workers (2) | Out-† workers (3) | Lists. (4) | Out-workers (5) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets Furniture and Upholstery ... Fur pulling ... Umbrellas ... Paper Bags and Boxes ... Brush making ... Stuffed Toys ... File making ... Electro Plate ... Cables and Chains ... Anchors and Grapnels ... Cart Gear ... Locks, Latches and Keys ... | 20 | 72 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 19 | | | 114 | | | | | | ... | |
| Total ... | 20 | 72 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year. | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here. { | |
| Bakehouses | 45 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners ... | 58 |
| Tailors | 24 |
| Laundries | 37 |
| Various | 91 |
| Total number of Workshops on Register | 255 |

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class. | Number. |
|--|---|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) | Nil. |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { | Notified by H.M. Inspector 2 |
| Other | Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... Nil. |
| | Nil. |
| Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):— | |
| Certificates granted during the year | Nil. |
| In use at the end of the year | 14 |

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

General Sanitary Work.—There has been a great deal of very useful work expended in this direction, which will be found detailed in Appendix B.

The staff of the Department has given me every satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in again testifying to the valuable help rendered to me by Mr. Cave. There can be no doubt that the great improvement in the health of the district is in a large measure due to the painstaking thoroughness with which the work of this Department has been done.

Water Supply.—A full and ample supply of water in a condition of great purity has been maintained throughout the year, and the area from which the water is gathered by the various springs has been kept under close supervision by the Waterworks Department, analyses of the water taken at the sources having been frequently undertaken. The deep well waters continue to afford a supplementary supply, the quantity and quality of both being maintained. An efficient system of sand filtration is made use of and is in excellent working order.

Sanatorium.—77 cases of infectious disease were admitted during the year—68 of Scarlet Fever and 9 of Diphtheria. All were discharged convalescent, and, as a matter of fact, which reflects great credit upon this institution, there has not been a death within its walls for three and a half years. The enormous influence it has exerted upon the spread of disease from the sick to the well can hardly be appreciated sufficiently, as it affords the means of absolute isolation of each case as it arises. The members of the staff have given me every satisfaction and carried on their work commendably.

Health of the Borough.—The health of the Borough at the close of the year was all that could be desired.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. STAMFORD.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.

| Year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births. | | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | | | | Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District. | Deaths of Non- residents in Public Institu- tions in the District. | Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District. | Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District. | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|--------|--|--|--------------|--------|---|---|--|--|--------|
| | | Number. | Rate * | Under 1 Year of Age. | | At all Ages. | | | | | Number. | Rate * |
| | | | | Number. | Rate per 1,000 Births registered. | Number. | Rate * | | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1896 | 29,895 | 680 | 22.74 | 80 | 117.60 | 410 | 13.71 | 29 | — | — | 355 | 11.87 |
| 1897 | 30,255 | 615 | 20.32 | 54 | 87.80 | 370 | 12.22 | 35 | — | — | 338 | 11.10 |
| 1898 | 30,615 | 611 | 19.95 | 71 | 116.00 | 424 | 13.84 | 21 | — | — | 392 | 12.80 |
| 1899 | 30,975 | 629 | 20.30 | 75 | 119.23 | 460 | 14.80 | 35 | — | — | 418 | 13.40 |
| 1900 | 31,335 | 641 | 20.45 | 78 | 121.68 | 399 | 12.73 | 31 | — | — | 357 | 11.39 |
| 1901 | 33,433 | 673 | 20.1 | 55 | 81.7 | 432 | 12.90 | 35 | — | — | 396 | 11.84 |
| 1902 | 33,773 | 680 | 20.13 | 69 | 101.47 | 430 | 12.73 | 43 | 24 | 38 | 444 | 13.14 |
| 1903 | 34,073 | 657 | 19.28 | 50 | 76.10 | 407 | 11.94 | 37 | 24 | 39 | 422 | 12.38 |
| 1904 | 34,373 | 641 | 18.64 | 63 | 98.28 | 418 | 12.16 | 42 | 25 | 40 | 433 | 12.59 |
| 1905 | 34,673 | 639 | 18.42 | 47 | 73.55 | 419 | 12.08 | 52 | 29 | 41 | 431 | 12.43 |
| Averages for years 1896-1905 | 32,340 | 646 | 20.03 | 64 | 99.34 | 416 | 12.91 | 36 | — | — | 398 | 12.29 |
| 1906 | 34,973 | 676 | 19.32 | 56 | 82.84 | 406 | 11.60 | 66 | 36 | 43 | 413 | 11.80 |

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are as follows:—The General, the Homœopathic, and the Eye and Ear Hospitals, the Kent Nursing Institution, the Tonbridge and Ticehurst Union Workhouses and the Small Pox Hospital at Dislingbury near Capel, Tunbridge Wells (Frant) Sanatorium, situate within the district.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 3,991; Total population at all ages, 33,373; Number of inhabited houses, 6,589; Average number of persons per house, 5.06. At census of 1901.

The numbers in Italics in columns No. 12 and 13 are not quite correct owing to the fact that the particulars for columns No. 10 and 11 were not obtained previous to 1902.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics in 1906 and previous years.

| Year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
|--|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1896 | 29,895 | 680 | 355 | 80 |
| 1897 | 30,255 | 615 | 338 | 54 |
| 1898 | 30,615 | 611 | 392 | 71 |
| 1899 | 30,975 | 629 | 418 | 75 |
| 1900 | 31,335 | 641 | 357 | 78 |
| 1901 | 33,433 | 673 | 396 | 55 |
| 1902 | 33,773 | 680 | 444 | 69 |
| 1903 | 34,073 | 657 | 422 | 50 |
| 1904 | 34,373 | 641 | 433 | 63 |
| 1905 | 34,673 | 639 | 431 | 47 |
| Averages of Years 1896 to 1905 ...) | 32,340 | 646 | 398 | 64 |
| 1906 | 34,973 | 676 | 413 | 56 |

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

| Notifiable Disease. | Cases notified in whole District. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | |
| | | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 65. | 65 and upwards |
| Diphtheria | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 14 | — | — | 3 | — | 10 | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 78 | — | 19 | 46 | 9 | 4 | — |
| Enteric Fever | 21 | — | — | 5 | 8 | 8 | — |
| Puerperal Fever | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Totals | 125 | 1 | 23 | 58 | 18 | 24 | 1 |

Isolation Hospitals.
Frant Sanatorium (within the District).
Dislingbury Smallpox Hospital (outside the District).

TABLE IV.

| Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1906. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-----|
| CAUSES OF DEATH. (1) | Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of residents or non-residents in Public Institutions in the District. | |
| | All Ages. (2) | Under 1 year. (3) | 1 and under 5. (4) | 5 and under 15. (5) | 15 and under 25. (6) | 25 and under 65. (7) | 65 and upwards. (8) | | |
| Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Membranous Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fever { Typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { Enteric | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | I | ... |
| { Other continued | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Epidemic Influenza | 15 | I | ... | I | ... | 4 | 9 | I | ... |
| Cholera | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plague | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhœa | 9 | 8 | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteritis | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | I |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Septic Diseases | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 28 | I | I | I | 3 | 22 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 8 | 4 | I | ... | I | 2 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease | 47 | ... | ... | I | ... | 20 | 26 | 11 | ... |
| Bronchitis | 29 | 4 | I | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia | 15 | 2 | I | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 4 | ... |
| Pleurisy | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | ... |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | ... |
| Alcoholism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal Diseases | I | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | ... |
| Premature Birth | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diseases and Accidents of Parturition | I | I | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Heart Diseases | 50 | ... | ... | I | ... | 23 | 26 | 6 | ... |
| Accidents | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | I | I | 5 | ... |
| Suicides | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | I | I | ... |
| All other Causes | 168 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 46 | 96 | 26 | ... |
| All Causes | 413 | 56 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 146 | 181 | 66 | ... |

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | | | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 1 Month. | 1-2 Months. | 2-3 Months. | 3-4 Months. | 4-5 Months. | 5-6 Months. | 6-7 Months. | 7-8 Months. | 8-9 Months. | 9-10 Months. | 10-11 Months. | 11-12 Months. | Total Deaths under One Year. |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| ALL CAUSES. | Certified ... | ... | 12 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 56 | |
| | Uncertified... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nil. | |
| Common Infectious Diseases. | Smallpox ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chicken-pox ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Measles ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet Fever ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diphtheria : Croup | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Whooping Cough... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases. | Diarrhœa, all forms | ... | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 8 | |
| | Enteritis, Muco-enteritis | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gastro-enteritis | ... | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 4 | |
| | Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wasting Diseases. | Premature Birth ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | |
| | Congenital Defects | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Injury at Birth ... | ... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Want of Breast-milk, Starvation | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Tuber-culous Diseases. | Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| | Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Causes. | Erysipelas ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syphilis ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Rickets ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Convulsions | ... | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | Bronchitis ... | ... | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| | Laryngitis ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | Pneumonia | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| | Suffocation, overlying | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Causes | ... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | |
| | | | 12 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 56 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Population Estimated to middle of 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,973 |
| Births in the Year— | Deaths in the Year— | | | | |
| Legitimate 643 | Legitimate Infants | ... | ... | 49 | |
| Illegitimate 33 | Illegitimate Infants | ... | ... | 7 | |
| Deaths from all Causes at all Ages | ... | ... | ... | ... | 413 |



APPENDIX B.**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

10, CALVERLEY PARADE,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour of submitting to you my report upon the work carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Department of the Borough during the year 1906.

In order that comparisons and references may be easily made, I have so far as possible followed up the form of report adopted during the past few years. I stated in my report last year that we had established a record in 1905 for freedom from infectious diseases that would be difficult to beat, and I regret to say that my prediction was right, at least in so far as 1906 is concerned; but it is satisfactory to note that the number of those diseases that presumably come from insanitary surroundings is on the right side.

A great deal of good work has been carried out, proving our efforts to be both genuine and persistent, and the high standard of health maintained is the best proof of its effect. A large amount of the improvements that have been carried out (not only during this year, but in many preceding it) have been brought about by reasoning with owners of property and explaining to them the advantages of bringing their properties up to date and keeping pace with the requirements of modern

sanitary science. My aim has been, and it should be the aim of all interested in sanitary reform, to spread abroad all useful information they are able and strive to convince the public mind by practical demonstration the desirability of improvements in their domestic arrangements and habits. Legislation only does part of this work ; a lasting improvement can only be brought about by a change of habits of the people and the cordial co-operation of each individual of the community.

The co-operation of the occupier with the owner and *vice versa* in this respect is far from being satisfactory. Some owners never attempt to do any repairs whatsoever until the Sanitary Authority step in, although their tenants are clean and careful.

On the other hand, many owners will at once do any repairs that may be pointed out to them as necessary, with no appreciation on the part of the tenants ; hence the necessity for the cordial co-operation I have already mentioned.

It will be seen on reference to Table I. that 93 complaints were received. The necessary inspections and enquiries were made into the circumstances of each case, and means were taken to abate any nuisance found to exist.

Sanitary surveys of 822 houses have been made during the year and 2,053 visits to work in course of progress were made in consequence.

For several years past Police Court proceedings have been *nil*. I regret to say we did not escape this unpleasantness in 1906, as will be seen on reference to Table II.

House to House Inspection. —The system adopted during the past few years has been adhered to, which means that those places requiring more frequent inspection than others have received most attention. We cannot afford to relax our efforts in this direction, because defects in old properties are recurring.

Many obstructions to sanitary conditions are brought about by persons diminishing the free air space around their houses by erecting wooden structures and keeping therein chicken and rabbits, and by not giving the attention they should do in respect of cleanliness. All sorts of refuse is thrown in these runs for the animals to feed upon, and the soil around the houses rendered foul and unwholesome. During the year I was inspecting the sanitary arrangements at a house where there was a case of Enteric Fever, and I found the rear of the premises in a most disgusting condition by reason of chicken being badly kept, and considering that it was at premises belonging to persons in a fairly good position, it was somewhat surprising to find my recommendation to keep the yard in a more wholesome condition met with a feeling of resentment.

I strongly urge that a border of flowers should be cultivated in place of these chicken runs. Such sweet smelling flowers as mignonette, lavender and mint, and others produce ozone in large quantities, and are most useful in purifying and disinfecting the air, and therefore have a sanitary value in addition to their beauty.

I have in several past reports spoken of the necessity of further legal powers being required to enable the work of this department to be carried out in a more satisfactory manner.

An effort was made to acquire these powers in the Improvement Bill that has been rejected by a very large majority of the Burgesses. I regret that Parts 5 and 6, which contained a considerable number of Sections dealing with public health matters (most of them giving powers that have already been obtained by other towns), did not become law.

I believe the powers contained therein would have been to the advantage of the town.

TABLE I.

**List of Works carried out under the Public Health and
Tunbridge Wells Improvements Acts during 1906.**

| | |
|------|---|
| 93 | Complaints received and investigated. |
| 30 | Premises in respect of which notices have been served. |
| 822 | Houses, drains and sanitary fittings inspected. |
| 2053 | Visits of re-inspection or to works in course of progress. |
| 64 | Drains re-constructed. |
| 34 | Drains repaired. |
| 41 | Choked drains cleared and cleansed. |
| 138 | Inspection chambers constructed. |
| 13 | Inspection chambers repaired. |
| 52 | Drain ventilation shafts erected. |
| 48 | Soil pipes erected. |
| 143 | w.c.'s re-constructed and provided with flushing apparatus. |
| 287 | Efficient traps substituted for inefficient ones. |
| 89 | Rain-water and waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over properly trapped gullies. |
| 69 | Yards and areas paved or paving repaired |
| 6 | New w.c. buildings and apparatus constructed. |
| 5 | w.c.'s cleansed and repaired. |
| 35 | New sinks provided. |
| 63 | Old sinks provided with new waste pipes. |
| 2 | Urinals provided at licensed premises. |
| 2 | Eaves gutters repaired. |
| 9 | Windows repaired. |
| 4 | Floors repaired. |
| 6 | Air inlets under floors provided. |
| 6 | Roofs repaired. |
| 12 | Defective cisterns abolished and water supply taken from rising main. |
| 71 | Houses provided with sufficient supply of water. |
| 26 | Samples of water submitted for analysis. |
| 82 | Rooms cleansed and limewashed. |
| 23 | Dustbins provided or repaired. |
| 1 | Cesspool abolished. |
| 6 | Offensive ditches cleansed. |
| 1 | House condemned and closed. |
| 56 | Various improvements. |
| 306 | Hours' observation work. |
| 19 | Pigs removed. |
| 3343 | Inspections of stable yards and manure pits. |
| 684 | Offensive accumulations removed. |
| 1 | Stable paved and drained. |
| 98 | Inspections of slaughter houses. |
| 129 | Inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops. |
| 1 | New cowshed constructed. |
| 1 | Cowshed paved and drained. |
| 44 | Inspections of common lodging houses. |
| 521 | Inspections of food shops. |
| 980 | Parcels of food examined. |
| 1216 | lbs. Food unfit for human consumption seized and destroyed. |
| 153 | Visits to cleanse and disinfect cellars. |
| 684 | Visits, interviews, &c., <i>re</i> work to be carried out. |

TABLE II.
Summary of Proceedings.

| Premises. | Nature of Offence. | Result. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 20, Thomas Street ... | Damp walls, defective sink and scullery floor, and insufficient dustbin. | Fined 10s. and 10s. costs, and house closed for 14 days. |
| St. John's Poultry Farm | Keeping unregistered cowshed | Fined 2s. 6d. |
| Field near St. John's Road | Keeping unregistered cowshed | Fined 2s. 6d. |

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—The premises registered under the Factory and Workshop Acts have been frequently inspected, as will be seen on reference to Table III. More attention has to be given to these places than hitherto, especially in respect of overcrowding, drainage of floors, limewashing, ventilation and sanitary accommodation.

Two complaints were received from the Home Office during the year, both of which received immediate attention.

The work in connection with home work and outworkers increases year by year, the Home Office orders *re* Home work now including many trades.

Sections 107 to 115 compel persons during business in the particular trades specified to keep lists of outworkers on their premises and to forward copies of same to the Sanitary Authority for the district twice in every year. This is to enable the Authorities to inspect the homes of the outworkers and enforce sanitary conditions and prevent work being done therein if the place is unwholesome, or if there has been infectious illness (even though the patient has been removed to hospital).

The register of outworkers is always examined when a notification of infectious disease is received, in order, if necessary, to stop work being given out to any person who may be in contact with infection.

There have been 23 lists of outworkers sent in by persons trading within the Borough during the year, containing addresses of 74 persons; 19 addresses have been forwarded by us to other Councils, and we have received the address of one outworker from another Council.

TABLE III.
List of Works carried out under the Factory and Workshops Act during 1906.

| | |
|------|--|
| 2 | Complaints received from Home Office. |
| 1448 | Inspections of Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, &c. |
| 3 | Workshops provided with sufficient and maintainable ventilation. |
| 9 | Workshop walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed. |
| 14 | Workrooms measured up. |
| 114 | Outworkers' Premises inspected. |

TABLE IV.
List of Workshops (as per Section 131) on the Register at the end of 1906.

| WORKSHOPS. | No. on Register | Persons employed | | Total. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| | | Male. | Female. | |
| Bakers | 45 | 116 | — | 116 |
| Basket Makers | 1 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Blacksmiths | 11 | 46 | — | 46 |
| Boot Makers | 3 | 13 | — | 13 |
| Builders and Carpenters | 39 | 312 | — | 312 |
| Cycle Manufacturers | 5 | 16 | — | 16 |
| Cabinet Makers | 5 | 27 | — | 27 |
| Carvers and Gilders | 3 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Carriage Builders | 5 | 25 | — | 25 |
| Confectioners | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners | 59 | — | 472 | 472 |
| French Polisher | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Gas and Hot Water Fitters | 6 | 55 | — | 55 |
| Laundresses | 37 | 11 | 116 | 127 |
| Monumental Masons | 3 | 12 | — | 12 |
| Picture Frame Makers | 3 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Saddlers and Harness Makers | 6 | 17 | — | 17 |
| Sign Writers | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Scale Maker | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Tailors | 24 | 65 | 2 | 67 |
| Telephone Fitters | 1 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Undertakers | 2 | 7 | — | 7 |
| Upholsterers | 7 | 17 | 5 | 22 |
| Umbrella Manufacturer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 270 | 763 | 598 | 1366 |

TABLE V.

List of Factories and Workplaces on the Register at the end of 1906.

| FACTORIES. | No. on Register | Persons employed | | Total. |
|---|-----------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| | | Male. | Female. | |
| Brewers | I | 8 | — | 8 |
| Cabinet Makers | I | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Carpet Beating Works | I | 3 | — | 3 |
| Carriage Builders | I | 25 | — | 25 |
| Coffee Roaster | I | 2 | — | 2 |
| Cycle Manufacturer | I | 6 | — | 6 |
| Electrical Engineer | I | 2 | — | 2 |
| Engineer | I | 2 | — | 2 |
| Electric Light Works | 2 | 22 | — | 22 |
| Gas Works | I | 40 | — | 40 |
| Laundries | 4 | 15 | 179 | 194 |
| Mineral Water Factories | 4 | 19 | — | 19 |
| Motor Car Works | I | 2 | — | 2 |
| Photographers | 2 | 23 | 25 | 48 |
| Printers | 11 | 149 | 11 | 160 |
| Saw Mills | 2 | 32 | — | 32 |
| Stone Breakers | I | 12 | — | 12 |
| Tonbridge Ware Factory | I | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Wood and Metal Letter Makers | I | 3 | — | 3 |
| | 38 | 377 | 224 | 601 |
| WORKPLACES. | | | | |
| Including— | | | | |
| Restaurant Kitchens, Livery Stable } Yards, &c., &c., &c. } | 83 | 328 | 35 | 363 |
| Totals | 121 | 705 | 259 | 964 |

Shop Hours & Seats for Shop Assistants' Acts.—Eighty-seven visits and enquiries have been made during the year in respect of above.

Penalties of 40/- to £5 are imposed for non-compliance with these Acts, which may be briefly explained as follows:—No young person (“young person” means a person under the

age of eighteen years) shall be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week, and in every shop in which a "young person" is employed, a notice shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place referring to the provisions of the Act, and that in all rooms of a shop where females are employed in the retailing of goods to the public, the employer shall provide seats in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three females employed.

Sanitary Certificates.—During the year the drains and sanitary fittings of properties of an aggregate rateable value of £2,712 were surveyed as a result of applications made for Sanitary Certificates, which are issued to owners or occupiers provided the drains and sanitary fittings are in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

The examination is made on application, and there is a preliminary fee payable in advance of £1 1s. od., and a report is presented to the applicant stating the result of such examination, and any apparent defects found are detailed as far as possible. The charge for a Sanitary Certificate, in addition to the preliminary fee of £1 1s. od., is 2 per cent. on the rateable value, with a minimum of one guinea and a maximum of ten guineas; but when the rateable value of a house does not exceed £20 the preliminary fee of £1 1s. od. is inclusive of all charges.

I would urge all persons when reconstructing any portion of their drains or sanitary fittings to obtain our advice and carry out any section of the work in such a manner that it would not have to be pulled to pieces in the event of the certificate being required later on.

It has been proved that the commercial value of a house having the certificate is enhanced considerably, and although a deal of our time must necessarily be taken up in the supervision of reconstruction or amendments, it is a most

satisfactory work from a public health point of view, and it is the cause of many improvements being made that are unattainable by law.

A copy of the drainage regulations and sanitary certificate conditions may be obtained on application at the Public Health Department, No. 10, Calverley Parade.

TABLE VI.

Showing Income derived from Sanitary Certificate Work during the past nine years.

| Year. | Aggregate Rateable Value of Properties Surveyed. | Amount of Application Fees received. | Amount of Certificate Fees received. | Total amount received. | What the Income would have been if all the Certificates were taken up that it was possible to grant. |
|--------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1898 | 3205 | 24 3 0 | 24 8 5 | 48 11 5 | 71 2 1 |
| 1899 | 1968 | 22 1 0 | 20 7 8 | 42 8 8 | 64 6 5 |
| 1900 | 2079 | 22 1 0 | 11 15 6 | 33 16 6 | 55 2 10 |
| 1901 | 2315 | 27 6 0 | 10 7 1 | 37 13 1 | 73 10 6 |
| 1902 | 3069 | 24 13 6 | 9 0 6 | 33 14 0 | 81 1 11 |
| 1903 | 3651 | 29 7 0 | 27 0 4 | 56 7 4 | 104 1 3 |
| 1904 | 4711 | 32 0 6 | 50 14 2 | 82 14 8 | 120 3 8 |
| 1905 | 3178 | 26 5 0 | 29 3 7 | 55 8 7 | 85 0 0 |
| 1906 | 2712 | 27 6 0 | 14 1 1 | 41 7 1 | 44 16 9 |
| Totals | 26888 | 235 3 0 | 196 18 4 | 432 1 4 | 699 5 5 |

Infectious Diseases.—In all cases of infectious disease the disinfection of the rooms and all bedding and clothing likely to retain infection is carried out by the Officers of the Public Health Department, excepting when it is done under the supervision of the Medical Attendant (which is very seldom). The bedding and clothing is removed, if requisite, by specially constructed van to the steam disinfector, and after disinfection delivered back to the owner. (The same van is not used for the two processes.)

Notifications are sent to the various Weekday and Sunday School Superintendents informing them of the infection and requesting them not to allow children from the infected houses to attend school for a stated period, and notices are sent to the various lending libraries so as to avoid possible infection by books.

Notifications are also sent to both schools and libraries when the houses are judged to be free from infection.

A thorough inspection of the house and any other premises that may be in peculiar touch with the case is made, and a test applied to the drains and sanitary fittings; and if any defects are found to exist, steps are taken to have them remedied.

Other duties in connection with source of milk supply, and out-workers in connection with factories and workshops, receive due attention.

The table of work carried out under this Act include disinfection of rooms and clothing, of cases of illness other than notifiable diseases.

We are frequently requested to disinfect rooms and bedding where cases of Tuberculous diseases, Cancer, etc., are under treatment, or where death has taken place, and in accordance with the Health Committee's instructions, these requests are complied with, providing the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the disinfection is advisable.

I am of opinion that some allowance should be made by the Educational Authorities respecting children who are prevented from attending school by reason of infectious or contagious diseases. The children are very properly kept at home to prevent the spread of disease to others, and should not lose their attendance marks in consequence.

TABLE VII.

**List of Works carried out under the Infectious Diseases Acts
during 1906.**

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 274 | Visits have been made to infected houses. |
| 337 | Rooms disinfected. |
| 744 ¹ | Articles of clothing disinfected. |
| 8 | Loads of bedding removed to the steam disinfectors and returned to their respective owners. |
| 138 | Visits to flush w.c.'s and drains. |
| 6 | Visits to disinfect public buildings. |
| 10 | Visits to disinfect St. John Ambulance. |
| 4 | Visits to disinfect wards at Hospital. |
| 3 | Beds destroyed. |

Bacteriological Examination of Throat Swabs, Blood, &c.—

The Medical Practitioners in the Borough continue to avail themselves of the privilege of submitting specimens of suspicious cases of diphtheria and enteric fever for examination and verification by the Clinical Research Association.

During the year, 24 examinations were made, 13 for diphtheria and 11 for enteric fever, with the following results :—

DIPHTHERIA.

| | |
|--|---|
| The Klebs Löffler bacilli absent, cases not notified ... | 9 |
| „ „ „ „ cases notified ... | 1 |
| „ „ „ present, cases notified ... | 3 |

ENTERIC FEVER.

| | |
|--|---|
| Widals reaction positive, cases notified ... | 9 |
| „ „ negative, cases not notified ... | 2 |

Sewers other than main Sewers.—I have found it necessary during the year to construct a new branch sewer in Castle Street.

In my Reports for 1898 and 1899, I dealt with the difficult

position of local authorities in respect of branch sewers and combined drains on private property, and I again say that it is to be regretted that the Legislature have not made some alteration of the law on this matter, which has been causing so much arbitration during the past few years.

Smoke Nuisances.—It is an offence against the Public Health Act for any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling) to discharge *black* smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

Much time has been devoted to taking observations on various chimneys during the year, but we have had very slight cause to complain.

The chimney at one establishment where the boiler power is insufficient has offended on several occasions, but the boiler power is now being increased.

There is no reason why *black* smoke in large quantities should be discharged from factory chimneys providing the furnaces are properly constructed and sufficient draught and boiler power provided, and the firemen pay due attention to the stoking.

Food Inspection.—During the year, about eleven cwt. of food was seized, which may be summarised as follows :—86 lbs. of haddock, 61 lbs. of ox livers, 48 lbs. of ox kidneys, 45 lbs. beef, 24 lbs. ox tails and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of pickles. All these goods were taken before a magistrate and condemned, and afterwards destroyed, the meat and fish being cremated in the Baths furnace and the pickles destroyed at the Northern Sewage Farm.

No action was taken beyond the destruction. In most cases the retail vendor had not made any attempt to sell the articles, and was enabled, on our certificate, to recover from

the wholesale merchant the money paid for goods that had become unfit for food in course of transit.

One hundred and forty-two samples of various foods were examined in the Public Health Department; 105 of these were obtained on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Ninety-six samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the result shown on Table VIII.; 85 of these samples were purchased by deputies.

Twenty-four samples of milk, out of 32 taken, and 9 samples of butter, out of 28 taken, were purchased in the street.

Forty-four samples of the 96 total were purchased informally, a method adopted at the suggestion of the Board of Agriculture.

It will be seen on reference to Table VIII. that 14 samples of tinned foods were analysed, and it is worthy of note that the two containing the largest amount of preservative were of English manufacture.

In Table VIII. of the Report for 1905, it was stated that action was standing over in respect of two adulterated samples of butter; both of these samples were purchased informally, one from a man who had left the town before a formal sample could be procured, and the other from a man in the street, who represented himself as coming from a farm in Sussex. He has not been seen again.

No action was taken this year in respect of the five samples of milk and one of butter found to be adulterated, because they were taken informally, and subsequent samples procured formally from the same persons proved genuine.

Bacteriological Examination of Food.—During the year, twelve samples of food were examined for tubercle, foreign ingredients, etc., by the Clinical Research Association.

TABLE VIII.

Return of Articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1906, and the results of the Analysis.

| Description of Samples taken. | No. of Samples | Analyst's Report. | Proceedings. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| Milk | 32 { 27 1 1 1 1 | Genuine. Milk 76%, added water 24%. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained only 6.42% of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5%. Milk fat 2.91%. Milk solids other than milk fat 8.71%. Water 88.38%. 3% of milk fat abstracted. Milk fat 2.84%. Milk solids other than milk fat 8.75%. Water 88.41%. 5% of milk fat abstracted. Milk 80%. Water 20%. 6.73% of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5%. Milk 80%. Water 20%. 6.74% of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5%. | No action. |
| Butter | 28 { 27 1 | Genuine. Foreign fat 75%. Water, salt and curd 10%. Butter fat 15%. Boric acid traces. | No action. |
| Cheese | 13 | Genuine. | |
| Lard | 4 | Genuine. | |
| Tinned meat | 14 { 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Genuine. Tin 0.004%, or 0.28 grains per lb. Boric acid or a preparation thereof 0.022%, or 1½ grains per lb. Tin 0.006%, or 0.4 grains per lb. Sulphites, tin and zinc traces. Boric acid 0.079%, or 5½ grains per lb. Boric acid 0.15%, or 10½ grains per lb. Boric acid 0.03%, or 2 grains per lb. Boric acid 0.007%, or ½ grain per lb. Boric acid 0.20%, or 14 grains per lb. Boric acid 0.22%, or 15 grains per lb. Tin, a slight trace. Zinc 0.0016%, or 0.11 grains per lb. Tin, a slight trace. Boric acid 0.02%, or 1.4 grains per lb. | No action. |
| Sugar | 3 | Genuine. | |
| Gregory's powder | 2 | Genuine. | |

House Refuse.—The Corporation undertake the removal of house refuse, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that very few genuine complaints have been received.

Several times during the year, on inspecting premises where the drains had been complained of, I found the smell arising from decomposing matter placed in the dustbins. It is most desirable that animal and vegetable refuse should be burned, and this can easily be done where closed stoves are fitted. If this cannot be done, a small quantity of disinfecting powder dusted around the bin will not only minimise the smell, but will keep away the flies that are such a dangerous pest to the larder.

Stable Refuse.—I am sure that all persons living in the vicinity of stables must appreciate the frequent removals of stable refuse now enforced.

There is a smell arising from stable refuse a few hours old that is objectionable to some persons, but it is a very different smell from what it was customary to get a few years ago, when it was quite a common thing to see a full month's accumulation of refuse piled up against the walls of stables.

Under the Council's order and in pursuance of Section 50 of the Public Health Act, 1875, a public announcement has been given in the local Press for stable refuse to be removed once in every seven days, and when any such notice has been given, any person who fails to remove the refuse is liable to a fine of 20s. a day during which such refuse is permitted to accumulate.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Common Lodging Houses have been periodically visited both by day and night, and the Bye-laws have been observed in a satisfactory manner by the keepers. There are five houses on the register, providing accommodation for 115 persons.

These Lodging Houses will be necessary evils so long as the machinery of the law remains in the condition it is to-day in respect to vagrants, who appear to have a legalised sanction to roam about the country with nothing in their possession but parasitic and infectious ailments, dirt and an abhorrence of work.

There are, of course, many genuine working men who are compelled by force of circumstances to resort to these houses. For the benefit of these men I should like to see some plan organized and put into force by one of the Governing Boards whereby genuine working men could be helped not only to find work, but to get to it without having to tramp the country and mix up with vagrants and beggars, and be subjected to their demoralizing influence.

When these professional wastrels are transported to a suitable island, or shut up indefinitely in a Labour Colony, Common Lodging Houses will cease to exist.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There are 25 Dairy-men and Cowkeepers and 35 Purveyors of Milk on the Statutory Register.

Several of the persons registered reside in districts situate beyond the Borough, and a large quantity of milk is imported from farms in the surrounding districts, and for this reason I should be pleased to see more cowsheds situated within the town, in those parts that are suitable.

Our powers in respect of our milk supply are insufficient, and render the inspection of cowsheds beyond the district very tedious.

Cowsheds in the outlying districts are not so generally well kept as they should be, and I am compelled to constantly complain to the keepers when visiting them. I find the cowsheds in rural districts are too scattered and the officials

too few to allow that amount of attention being given that is desirable.

The milk sent in from outside farms is also more liable to contamination.

Slaughter Houses.—There are five registered Slaughter Houses situated within the district. All these are old buildings, and in three instances in close proximity to dwelling-houses, and for this reason may be somewhat objectionable; but the owners have kept them in a cleanly condition, and the limewashing has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

These old slaughter houses were in use at the time of the passing of the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, and in the absence of a Public Abattoir it would be difficult to prevent their use. It would be different in the case of new ones, which would have to be licensed periodically.

The provision of a Public Abattoir, where meat would always be slaughtered and dressed for human consumption under supervision, is most desirable; but the system would be worse than useless if it were not universally adopted.

A Public Abattoir in Tunbridge Wells would not assist us in detecting and bringing to justice persons who deal in “wasters” and dress them for human consumption, if they have the chance, in slaughter houses beyond the district.

The difficulties in the way of an Inspector in detecting abuses of this kind are many. There are no restrictions as to time for killing, and when any suspicious animal is to be killed, the time and place selected would be when and where the Inspector is most unlikely to put in an appearance.

There is no occasion for butchers to do so. If they mean to be honest, they may always call attention to anything

suspicious, and so relieve themselves of responsibility ; but this should be done before or immediately after slaughter.

At the time of writing this Report, a new slaughter house is in course of erection, and will probably be licensed very shortly.

Main Sewers, New Houses, &c.—Information obtained from the Borough Surveyor's Department show that Main Sewers in the following streets have either been provided, reconstructed, or repaired :—

Newcomen Road and Birling Road.

202 Streets and Roads have been regularly swept.

71 New Houses have been built.

6954 Dustbins have been periodically emptied and cleansed.

49 Road Gullies have been reconstructed and properly trapped.

Conclusion.—I wish to express to the Health Committee, the Town Council, and to you, Sir, my appreciation of the support always given to the public health work, and I should be wanting if I did not thank the Borough Officials generally for their ever ready assistance, and the Staff of my own Department for their assiduous attention to duty.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES CAVE.

W. STAMFORD, ESQ.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Comparative Table of all Works carried out during the past ten years.

| | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | | |
|---|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Public Health and Tunbridge Wells Improvement Acts. | Complaints received and investigated | 280 | 212 | 137 | 125 | 113 | 105 | 109 | 117 | 118 | 93 | |
| | Premises in respect of which notices have been served | 91 | 160 | 855 | 279 | 732 | 357 | 398 | 102 | 138 | 30 | |
| | Houses, drains and sanitary fittings inspected | 440 | 423 | 1194 | 439 | 936 | 869 | 1058 | 1022 | 946 | 822 | |
| | Visits of re-inspection or to works in course of progress | 780 | 3815 | 5593 | 3888 | 3164 | 2603 | 2948 | 2687 | 2589 | 2053 | |
| | Drains re-constructed | 62 | 166 | 305 | 179 | 269 | 122 | 111 | 71 | 61 | 64 | |
| | Drains repaired | 80 | 197 | 168 | 169 | 71 | 64 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 34 | |
| | Choked drains cleared and cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 32 | 41 | |
| | Inspection chambers constructed | 32 | 73 | 65 | 92 | 178 | 102 | 85 | 186 | 137 | 138 | |
| | Inspection chambers repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 13 | |
| | Drain ventilation shafts erected | 53 | 241 | 276 | 160 | 208 | 80 | 36 | 45 | 42 | 52 | |
| | Soil pipes erected | 29 | 71 | 34 | 16 | 40 | 66 | 41 | 61 | 73 | 48 | |
| | W.C.'s re-constructed and provided with flushing apparatus | 172 | 459 | 721 | 554 | 513 | 243 | 178 | 196 | 195 | 143 | |
| | Flushing apparatus repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 6 | 8 | ... | |
| | Efficient traps substituted for inefficient ones | 330 | 746 | 913 | 476 | 557 | 387 | 273 | 385 | 283 | 287 | |
| | Rain water and waste pipes disconnected from drains and made } to discharge over properly trapped gullies } | 92 | 312 | 340 | 207 | 283 | 152 | 169 | 177 | 140 | 89 | |
| | Yards and areas paved or paving repaired | 121 | 412 | 471 | 260 | 312 | 161 | 112 | 78 | 78 | 69 | |
| | New w.c. buildings and apparatus constructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 22 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | |
| | W.C.'s ventilated to outside air | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| | W.C.'s cleansed and repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | |
| | Defective w.c. buildings condemned and demolished | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | |
| | Urinals re-constructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| | New sinks provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 40 | 25 | 35 | 35 | |
| | Old sinks provided with new waste pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 45 | 63 | |
| | Urinals provided at licensed premises | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Eaves gutters repaired | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 2 | |
| | Windows repaired | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 10 | ... | 9 | |
| | Floors repaired | 8 | 4 | 2 | 7 | ... | 8 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| | Air inlets under floors provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | |
| | Roofs repaired | 13 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 6 | |
| | Defective cisterns abolished and water supply taken from rising main | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 42 | 8 | 38 | 12 | |
| | Houses provided with sufficient supply of water | 132 | 31 | 38 | 345 | 476 | 23 | 18 | 38 | 137 | 71 | |
| | Samples of water submitted for analysis | 11 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 32 | 26 | |
| | Rooms cleansed and limewashed | 60 | 41 | 49 | 51 | 58 | 37 | 116 | 88 | 92 | 82 | |
| | Dustbins provided or repaired | ... | 145 | 235 | 35 | 78 | 105 | 189 | 27 | 69 | 23 | |
| | Wells and cesspools abolished | 13 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | |
| | Cases of overcrowding abated | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| | Offensive ditches cleansed | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | |
| | Houses condemned and closed | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | Various improvements | 52 | 41 | 53 | 38 | 26 | 41 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 56 | |
| | Numbers of hours observation work | ... | ... | 216 | 391 | 404 | 605 | 781 | 876 | 732 | 306 | |
| | Pigs removed | 9 | ... | 9 | 23 | 18 | 14 | ... | ... | 2 | 19 | |
| | Inspections of stable yards and manure pits | ... | ... | ... | 2256 | 2794 | 2196 | 1574 | 2395 | 2466 | 3343 | |
| | Offensive accumulations removed | 230 | 22 | 56 | 38 | 121 | 321 | 244 | 608 | 496 | 684 | |
| | Stables paved and drained | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | |
| | Inspections of slaughter-houses | 16 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 25 | 96 | 81 | 68 | 106 | 98 | |
| | Inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops | 61 | 57 | 104 | 121 | 225 | 324 | 243 | 249 | 49 | 129 | |
| | New cowsheds constructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | |
| | Cowsheds paved and drained | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | |
| | Inspections of common lodging-houses | 31 | 29 | 27 | 57 | 104 | 261 | 378 | 72 | 25 | 44 | |
| | Inspections of food shops | ... | ... | 101 | 122 | 134 | 191 | 210 | 332 | 588 | 521 | |
| | Parcels of food examined | 230 | 390 | 409 | 520 | 601 | 584 | 620 | 1120 | 916 | 980 | |
| | Food unfit for human consumption seized and destroyed, No. of lbs. | 450 | 320 | 610 | 1178 | 450 | 403 | 1937 | 1344 | 358 | 1216 | |
| | Visits to cleanse and disinfect cellars | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | |
| | Visits, interviews, etc., re work to be carried out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 684 | |
| | Factory and Workshops Acts. | Complaints received from Home Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | 3 | 2 | |
| | | Notices served | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 23 | 17 | ... | |
| | | Inspections of factories, workshops, bakehouses, etc. | 21 | 29 | 31 | 49 | 501 | 927 | 1078 | 1360 | 1529 | 1448 |
| | | Workshops provided with sufficient and maintainable ventilation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 33 | 27 | 3 | |
| | | Workshop walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 74 | 42 | 9 | |
| | | Workshop floors repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | |
| Workshop roofs repaired | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | | |
| Underground bakehouses made certifiable | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | | |
| Underground bakehouses abolished | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | | |
| New bakehouses provided | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| Drains re-constructed or repaired | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | | |
| New w.c.'s provided | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 2 | ... | | |
| W.C.'s repaired | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 5 | ... | | |
| Cases of overcrowding abated | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 7 | ... | | |
| Floors and yard pavings re-constructed or repaired | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | 5 | ... | | |
| Dustbins provided | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | | |
| Drain inlets inside workshops abolished | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 2 | ... | | |
| Efficient traps substituted for defective ones | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 13 | ... | ... | | |
| Workrooms measured up | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 38 | 19 | 14 | | |
| Visits to out-workers premises | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | | |
| Infectious Diseases Acts. | Visits to infected houses | 445 | 506 | 919 | 405 | 324 | 244 | 748 | 572 | 501 | 274 | |
| | Rooms disinfected | 232 | 217 | 338 | 162 | 145 | 127 | 366 | 239 | 195 | 337 | |
| | Articles of clothing disinfected | 1820 | 3618 | 3040 | 2010 | 2081 | 1928 | 3620 | 4300 | 3460 | 7441 | |
| | Loads of bedding removed to the steam disinfecter and returned } to the respective owners } | 23 | 4 | 25 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 12 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Visits to flush w.c.'s and drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 | 129 | 70 | 620 | 138 | |
| | Public building disinfected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| | Beds destroyed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| | St. John ambulance disinfected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| | Wards at hospital disinfected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| Food and Drug Acts. | Samples of food examined in Public Health Department | 42 | 38 | 37 | 52 | 61 | 74 | 86 | 164 | 216 | 142 | |
| | Samples of food submitted for analysis | 7 | 10 | 11 | 74 | 44 | 31 | 41 | 100 | 101 | 96 | |
| | Samples of milk submitted for bacteriological analysis... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | Samples of food to Clinical Research Association for analysis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |



APPENDIX C.

Reprinted from the "Kent and Sussex Courier."

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

The total amount of sunshine shown by the Jordan (photographic) Recorder was 2,096 hours 33 minutes. The mean is 1,822 hours 3 minutes.

The most sunny day was July 28th, when 14 hours 25 minutes were recorded. There were 47 sunless days, 61 being the average.

The sunshine recorded in—

| | | | Hrs. Mins. | | Average. Hrs. Mins. | |
|-----------|-----|-----|------------|----|------------------------|----|
| January | was | ... | 81 | 25 | 58 | 10 |
| February | ,, | ... | 102 | 36 | 86 | 44 |
| March | ,, | ... | 137 | 45 | 140 | 45 |
| April | ,, | ... | 262 | 29 | 184 | 27 |
| May | ,, | ... | 229 | 56 | 232 | 35 |
| June | ,, | ... | 258 | 48 | 232 | 42 |
| July | ,, | ... | 301 | 46 | 237 | 30 |
| August | ,, | ... | 265 | 43 | 234 | 16 |
| September | ,, | ... | 210 | 43 | 183 | 19 |
| October | ,, | ... | 154 | 56 | 118 | 8 |
| November | ,, | ... | 41 | 14 | 71 | 50 |
| December | ,, | ... | 49 | 12 | 51 | 52 |

10 hours of Sunshine were first recorded on March 6th.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|
| 11 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 17th. |
| 12 | „ | „ | „ | „ | April | 4th. |
| 13 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 27th. |
| 14 | „ | „ | „ | „ | June | 8th. |
| 14 hours of Sunshine were last reached on July 28th. | | | | | | |
| 13 | „ | „ | „ | „ | Aug. | 22nd. |
| 12 | „ | „ | „ | „ | Sept. | 3rd. |
| 11 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 25th. |
| 10 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | 30th. |

The greatest heat in the sun was 127.0 degrees on August 6th.

It first reached 100 degrees on April 10th.

„ „ 110 „ „ 11th.

„ „ 120 „ „ June 19th.

It last reached 120 degrees on Sept. 3rd.

„ „ 110 „ „ Oct. 5th.

„ „ 100 „ „ 24th.

The mean solar maximum for the year was 89.5 degrees.

The greatest heat in the shade was 90.8 degrees on September 1st and 2nd.

It first reached 60 degrees on April 10th.

„ „ 70 „ „ 11th.

„ „ 80 „ „ July 18th.

„ „ 90 „ „ Sept. 1st.

It last reached 90 degrees on „ 2nd.

„ „ 80 „ „ 4th.

„ „ 70 „ „ 8th.

„ „ 60 „ „ Oct. 31st.

The lowest temperature 4ft. above the ground on Mount Ephraim was 17.5 on December 27th. The hottest night was July 31st, when the thermometer did not go below 64.4.

The mean temperature of the year was 49.2 degrees, the average being 48.6 degrees. The mean daily range was 14.8. The average is 14.7.

The mean temperature of each month was—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|-------------------|------|----------|
| January, | 40.5 | degrees, | the average being | 37.4 | degrees. |
| February, | 37.8 | „ | „ | 38.1 | „ |
| March, | 40.0 | „ | „ | 41.4 | „ |
| April, | 45.1 | „ | „ | 46.5 | „ |
| May, | 52.1 | „ | „ | 52.3 | „ |
| June, | 56.9 | „ | „ | 58.2 | „ |
| July, | 62.2 | „ | „ | 61.4 | „ |
| August, | 63.2 | „ | „ | 60.0 | „ |
| Sept., | 58.4 | „ | „ | 56.8 | „ |
| October, | 53.4 | „ | „ | 48.9 | „ |
| Nov., | 45.6 | „ | „ | 43.3 | „ |
| Dec., | 35.5 | „ | „ | 38.5 | „ |

The lowest temperature on the grass was 4.9 on December 28th.

The difference between the wet and dry bulbs at 9 a.m. was greatest 15.0 deg. on September 3rd, the mean being 3.1 deg.

The last frost in the air in Spring was on May 1st, and the first in the Autumn was on November 19th. The last on the grass in Spring was on May 19th, and the first in the Autumn was on October 15th.

The temperature of the soil at the depth of 1ft. was highest 68.0 deg. on July 31st, and lowest 36.1 deg. on December 28th and three following days. The mean was 50.5 deg., 49.9 being the average.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|---------|----|-------|-------|
| It first reached | 50 | degrees | on | April | 13th. |
| „ | „ | 60 | „ | June | 10th. |
| It last reached | 60 | „ | „ | Sept. | 15th. |
| „ | „ | 50 | „ | Oct. | 27th. |

The means for the months were—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|-------------------|------|----------|
| January, | 40.5 | degrees, | the average being | 38.2 | degrees. |
| February, | 37.8 | „ | „ | 38.6 | „ |
| March, | 41.3 | „ | „ | 41.2 | „ |
| April, | 46.0 | „ | „ | 46.9 | „ |
| May, | 52.7 | „ | „ | 53.9 | „ |
| June, | 60.0 | „ | „ | 60.5 | „ |
| July, | 64.0 | „ | „ | 63.6 | „ |
| August, | 63.3 | „ | „ | 62.6 | „ |
| Sept., | 59.0 | „ | „ | 58.7 | „ |
| October, | 54.1 | „ | „ | 50.8 | „ |
| Nov., | 47.2 | „ | „ | 44.9 | „ |
| Dec., | 40.0 | „ | „ | 42.7 | „ |

The anemometer, showing the horizontal force of the wind, recorded 91,717 miles, the mean being 88,982·7. The most windy day was January 18th, when 670 miles were recorded; and the calmest, November 13th, when only 66 miles were shown.

The wind at 9 a.m. was N. on 48 days.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|---|----|---|
| „ | „ | „ | N.E. | „ | 42 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | E. | „ | 20 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | S.E. | „ | 34 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | S. | „ | 42 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | S.W. | „ | 61 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | W. | „ | 73 | „ |
| „ | „ | „ | N.W. | „ | 45 | „ |

The rainfall amounted to 32·74 inches. The average is 30·12 inches. It fell on 176 days, the average being 179·7. It came as snow on 21 days. The most in one day was June 28th, when 1·18 fell.

The rainfall in January was 5·00 inches. Average, 2·66 inches.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------|---|---|------|---|
| „ | February | „ | 2·71 | „ | „ | 2·22 | „ |
| „ | March | „ | 2·14 | „ | „ | 2·45 | „ |
| „ | April | „ | 1·43 | „ | „ | 1·74 | „ |
| „ | May | „ | 1·93 | „ | „ | 1·65 | „ |
| „ | June | „ | 2·28 | „ | „ | 2·26 | „ |
| „ | July | „ | ·74 | „ | „ | 2·43 | „ |
| „ | August | „ | ·85 | „ | „ | 2·42 | „ |
| „ | September | „ | 1·57 | „ | „ | 2·05 | „ |
| „ | October | „ | 4·74 | „ | „ | 4·09 | „ |
| „ | November | „ | 7·00 | „ | „ | 3·27 | „ |
| „ | December | „ | 2·35 | „ | „ | 3·16 | „ |

The mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m. was 6·8, which is the average, 10 representing overcast.

There were seven fogs, and it was slightly foggy on two other mornings.

There was thunder and lightning on 27 days, but on only four occasions was it near.

